NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MEET.

CALLED TOGETHER BY THE INVITATION OF FRANCIS H. WILSON.

HE MAKES A CANDID STATEMENT OF HIS POSI-TION WITH REGARD TO THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR-HIS PATRIOTIC COURSE

COMMENDED.

mentioned for several months as a probable Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. and who is known to be strongly favored by the newer and younger elements of the party. has met with some opposition and criticism from a few of the older leaders. He has adopted the unusual course of summoning a council of prominent men in his party and submitting the question to them whether he should remain a candidate before the convention, or whether they could unite on a better or more available man whom the organization would support. He invited 150 Republicans to met him at the Rooms of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club last evening. There was a very large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

General Stewart L. Woodford was nominated as the presiding officer and T. G. Bragdon was made secretary. Mr. Wilson then read from manuscript the following address.

My first duty, gentlemen, is to thank you for the compliment of this large and distinguished gathering. Political committees seem to be so much the thing just now that I concluded to get up a political committee myself. We have committees of tens, committees of hundreds, independent committees and committees that would like to be independent-so many that it is impossible to keep

The citizens of this unfortunate city seem to have been swung through almost every sign of the political zodiac in search of a power to nominate as it seems to me, passed under the influence of that political constellation, the authorized reprentative of the party which under its present this matter, which ought to control it, and which I trust will insist upon a lawful but public-spirited exercise of its power. I mean the Republican City

come prominently before the citizens of Brooklyn as a probable candidate for that very honorable and very responsible office, and it is for this reason that I have felt called upon to ask you, as representative citizens, holding the widest variety of opinions, and anxious that no mistake should be made in the selection of a candidate, to meet with me this evening, that we may deal frankly with this question, and determine the course most conducive to the success of the party and the redemption of the city from misrule, irrespective of the personal interests of myself or any other individual. Let us, as fair-minded citizens, review the situation with an eye single to the best interests of the Republican party, in the success of which, as I believe, rest the best interests of the city of Brooklyn.

THE WISH OF THE MAJORITY. While I am in no way personally guilty of the

offence of seeking the office of Mayor or of de-siring to hold it, and have never in all my previous record permitted my character to suffer from a desire to serve my fellow citizens in public office and while I have no desire now that they should suffer from such an affliction, I find myself in the position of the wicked office-seeker, and if correctly informed of the feeling of the delegates. with a substantial majority of them likely to favor my nomination. If such be the case, this state of things exists without a wish, expressed or implied, on my part, but by the connivance and conspiracy of the voters in the majority of 648 discharged that first duty of a citizen-that duty that begins at the primary and not at the polls. To the mere outsider, unacquainted with the mysteries of Brooklyn politics, it might seem as if the representatives of these 648 district organizations, in which every Republican is free to be heard, might be fully competent when in con-vention assembled to perform the duties with which they are charged without the assistance of any committee called together by me other citizen; but we, who are more familiar with our local affairs, know how very erroneous such

a conclusion would be, It is a discouraging feature of this new organizadischarge of our first civic duty so easy that it has brought to our very door the primary meeting, that was intended to place in the hands of the people the control of the party and the nominating candidates, if the first workings of this new organization are to bring forward a candidate for thought the creation of a political "boss" and for that reason a dead weight upon the canvass.

Reports that such is the present situation are not, as some suppose, confined to a few mer the party who have passed the greater portion of their political lives in the commissary depart ment of the Republican party. They have affected bungreds of our citizens who honestly and earnestly desire to see this city rescued from its present unhappy state; men who have earned the rank of Nestors in the councils of our party by the burdens they have borne, and by the scars they wear as their badges of honorable public service. A DEMOCRATIC REPORT.

of the Democratic papers that Mr. Jacob Worth is party, and that I, in my simple, untutored in nocence, am brought forward as a candidate sub-

party, and that I, in my snape, and colored mocence, am brought forward as a candidate subservient to him. These disinterested Democratic advisers of Republicans are extremely fearful that for this reason I might not make a strong candidate, and that if I were elected my subserviency might impair my usefulness to the city. Many Republicans who find in Democratic advisers the index of our opinions have become extremely anxious that I should state whether or not I sm realily my own man, and not the consummate hypocrite they say and fear I am.

It has never been my habit to answer personal attacks in the press, but that this attack may not be turned to the injury of the Republican party or become an embarrassment in the efforts of all good citizens in the direction of reform, I have determined to relieve you of the weight of this slander. Fisher Ames once said that slander would travel round the globe while truth was putting on his boots. Such being the case, it has always seemed to me the wisest course to stand your ground until fleet-footed slander completes the circuit, and then stamp it out where it started. Personally I have little faith in public denials of this character, but I feel that I should answer this charge in justice to others, rather than in justice to myself.

I not only have not made, but have not even been asked by Mr. Worth, or any ower man, to make

In order to myself.

I not only have not made, but have not even been asked by Mr. Worth, or any owner man, to make any pledge or promise, either directly or by implication, but this fear of subserviency is not the real trouble among those with whom the circulation of this shander originated. The bugbear of "boss" rule in our party, it is true, troubles a large number of Republicans who take little active part in political affairs, but our real trouble is petty jealousies. From these jealousies come the most effective weapons turned against us by our political opponents.

opponents.

A prominent member of the National Committee said to me last fail; "Mr. Wilson, if the Republican leaders of Maine should act as prominent Republicans of Kings County act we should have no Republican party in the State of Maine."

JEALOUSIES ARE TO BLAME.

jealousies, petty ambitions and personal charcter of our politics are the ruin of our party in this city. The spirit seemingly most often dis-played among a large class of Republicans is not hat can we do to harmonize honest differences "What can we do to harmonize honest differences of opinion and to weld more strongly weak links in the organization of our party so as to present a solid phalanx to this organized ring that has plundered our city and brought us to the verge of financial ruin?" but "How can the influence of this man or that man be crippled and his ability for public usefulness destroyed?" Governor Ryman, of Arkansas, and late of the San Francisco Minstrels, used to say during the Tilden campaign in that humorous speech "Reform or Perish," "What we want is a larger army. Not that we need more private soldiers; we want more generals." Another

Continued on Second Page

A CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR MONARCHY IN BRAZIL. INCREASE IN THE STATE TAX. BRUTE FORCE TO DECIDE.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TERMS-ANOTHER DESULTORY BOMBARDMENT-

London, Oct. 11.-The Exchange Telegraph

Company says: "A telegram received here from Rio Janeiro ndicates that startling developments may be expected soon. Everything in Rio tends to the restoration of the monarchy. It is now virtually only a question of terms."

Desultory shots were exchanged by the insurgent squadron and the forts to-day, but the city was not touched. Business went on as

President Peixoto has issued a manifesto of 1893; promising to resign if the elections on October 30 are unfavorable to him.

HARASSED BY THE MATABELES.

ADVANCING TROOPS FIRED UPON-LOBENGULA PREPARING TO RETREAT.

London, Oct. 11 .- A dispatch to "The Pall Mall Gazette" from Johannesburg, South African Re-

Charter were frequently fired upon by small bodies of the enemy in the bush. There has been no fixed engagement up to the present time."

Cape Town, Oct 11.—Lobengula is reported to be encamped with the pick of his troops between Bulluwayo and Fort Charter, on the Shangani River, but he has sent all his property northward. He has prepared a cance fleet to cross the Zambesi in readiness to retreat if he should be defeated.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE ARGENTINE.

FOREIGN SETTLERS SUFFERING FROM GUERILLA WARFARE.

Buenos Avres. Oct. 11 .- Although the rebel army in the province of Santa Fe has been disbanded, small parties of rebels still make life and property unsafe in the rural districts. For a week they have been plundering and killing foreign settlers in Sante Fe. The German immigrants who have taken farms in the province have suffered most from this brigandage. They have complained to the German consul here, and he has obtained from the Government a promise that swift action shall be taken against the outlaws. be taken against the outlaws.

The National party is being reorganized under the supervision of President Saenz Pena's son.

MACMAHON AND DE LESSEPS.

THE FORMER IN A CRITICAL CONDITION, THE LATTER FULLY RECOVERED.

Paris, Oct. 11.-Marshal MacMahon, whose illness week, is resting well to-day, but his condition is the banquet to the Russians. His invitation was Municipal Council, who went to Chateau La Forest

This evening it is reported that Count Ferdinand liness. He was suffering merely from derangement

Rome, Oct. 11 .- King Humbert has sent the following telegram to Signor Ressman, the Italian Am-

"Holding in affectionate remembrance the glorius part taken by the illustrious Marshal MacMahon in the campaign of 1859, I beg you to convey to the Marshal and his family my hope that he may yet be spared for many long years, retaining the gratitude of Italians and the admiration of the valiant French army."

THE EARL OF ELGIN MADE VICEROY. QUEEN VICTORIA APPROVES THE APPOINTMENT

> OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

London, Oct. 11 .- The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of voters in the majority of the regardizations, to which you all lindia. The new Viceroy is the eldest son of the lindia to which I also trust you have eighth Earl of Eigin, who was appointed Governor-General of India in January, 1862, and who died in office in November, 1863,

CHOLERA DECREASING IN EUROPE.

THE MORTALITY IN RUSSIA SIILL CONTINUES

HEAVY, HOWEVER. St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.-There were 106 fresh Petersburg on October 4, 5 and 6. In the same in Moscow, In most of the provinces the epidemic has abated somewhat. On October 4, and 6 there were, however, 671 fresh cases of cholera and 225 deaths in Volhynia, 419 fresh cases and 153 deaths in Kieff, 225 fresh cases and 129 deaths in Veronesh, and 229 fresh cases and 116 deaths in Ekaterinoslav. In Podolia there were 1,360 fresh cases of cholera and 550 deaths between September 17 and October 1.

London, Oct. 11.-A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that the cholera is abating somewhat in Sicily and has entirely vanished from most of the infected towns on the mainland of Italy.

The following bulletin in regard to the infected

steamship Russia was issued by Dr. Jenkins yesterday afternoon: "There are no new developments at Quarantine

All of the passengers have been inspected twice to-day and continue in good health. The work of disinfection of the steamer and baggage has been finished. This is the eighth day since the isolation of the last case without development."

HENRY WHITE ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE. London, Oct. 11.-Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, sailed for New-York to-day on the Teutonic. Many friends were at the Euston Station to say good-by to him and his family. Mr. White's leave of absence is for several weeks.

HATTIE ADAMS WANTED IN NEW-JERSEY. Freehold, N. J., Oct. 11.-The Monmouth County Grand Jury has found an indictment against Hattie Adams for keeping a disorderly house at Long Branch during the summer season. When the police of New-York are through with her she will be turned over to the New-Jersey authorities.

DEER-KILLING IN THE ADIRONDACKS. Saranac Lake, N. Y., Oct. H.-The deer-hounding alive with hunting parties. A good authority places

the number of deer killed yesterday at 200. Deer have not been so plentiful for years.

MRS. KNOX RETURNS TO MEXICO. St. Louis, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to "The Globe Democrat" from the City of Mexico says that Mrs. Annie R. Knox, wife of Robert J. Knox, the Amercan who was convicted of obtaining \$12,000 worth of jeweiry by means of a forged check, has arrived from New-York. Her object in coming to the city is to be present at the new trial granted her hus-band some time ago, which began yesterday.

REARRESTED AT THE PRISON GATE

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 11.-Samuel Wayman, conwas released from Auburn prison to-day upon a pardon granted by Gov-ernor Flower. The iron gate had no sooner swung open for his exit, however, than he was confronted by the Sheriff of Livingston County victed of murder and sentenced to life imprisonand a policeman, who rearrested him for a series of burglaries committed near the time of the of burgiaries committed near the time of the murder. The prisoner offered no resistance. It is believed he was guiltless of the crime of murder. His alleged accomplice, and the one upon whose testimony he was convicted, made a deathbed confession in the prison hospital exonerating wayman from any complicity in the crime. Wayman had been sentenced to pay the death penalty, but was commuted to life imprisonment. He had served two years. Wayman said to-day he was guilty of the crime of burgiary, but he would plead not guilty in the belief that a jury would be lenient with him on account of the great injustice to which he had been subjected. He was taken back to the scene of the crimes in Avon.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED THE CITYS SHARE HAS GROWN OVER A

MILLION DOLLARS.

THE RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE SAID TO BE TAMMANY HALL LEARNS TO ITS COST THE DISADVANTAGE OF A DEMOCRATIC LEGIS-LATURE-EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES.

The Board of Estimate received a statement from the State Controller yesterday saying that New-York City's share of the State taxes would be \$4,720,545 69, or \$1,166,087 36 more than it was last year. Mayor Gilroy expressed great surprise at the news, and did not seem to realize that it was one of the many unpleasant consequences of having a Democratic Legislature at

The following items compose the city's share of the State tax for 1894, as compared with that

 Common schools
 \$1,788,090 (2)
 \$4,688,279,07

 State care of the fisane
 1,287,981 04
 1,021,145,12

 General purposes
 405,105,34
 687,355,35

 Canals
 405,105,34
 687,355,35

 Short inspection
 12,572,23
 12,455 is
 1893, 1894. \$1,788,-00 72 \$1.788,340 47

\$1,554,458 33 \$1,720,545 09 \$1,106 087 35 The receipt of this table from State Controller Campbell was a severe blow to Mayor Gilroy and the other Tammany heads of departments. While the Mayor was examining it he began to reflect on Speaker Sulzer's grandiloquent account of the doings of the State Board of weeks ago at Albany. When the Speaker returned from that meeting he reported, in his own wild and tempestuous way, according to the Tammany organs, that he had, through his own individual exertions and personal influence with the State officials composing the board, reduced New-York City taxes several millions, and left the impression on the minds of his delighted Wigwam admirers that New-York's part of the State tax would fall to so small their places until they were ready to cry quits an amount that it would scarcely be worth computing. Mr. Croker was so pleased with the wonderful way in which Sulzer had taken the countrymen of the board into camp that he promptly placed him on the Democratic State

promptly placed him on the Democratic State Committee.
"I thought Speaker Sulzer had fixed things with those fellows up in Albany so that we wouldn't have much of any taxes to pay the State," innocently remarked Corporation Coun-

Police Department for a new signalling system might be among the appropriations to be can-

PUNISHED FOR HAZING AT PRINCETON.

FIVE STUDENTS DISMISSED, THREE WITHOUT LETTERS, AND FIVE SUSPENDED.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 11 (Special).-The Committee on Discipline to-day made their report to the faculty concerning the Leopold hazing affair. The report, which was adopted by the faculty unanimously, was to this effect; vious to the Leopold affair they dismissed one man from college and will give him no letter of discolleges of any standing. Three men were suspended, one until November 1, another until Thanksgiving, and the third until January 16, 194. other college; two were suspended, one until Jan-Those who were dismissed without letters have their college career cut short, as it will be im possible for them to matriculate elsewhere. This is the severest punishment which has been

given for hazing for many years, and shows that the Princeton faculty is determined to abolish hazing at whatever cost.

ROBBED THE BANK OF \$100,000.

HIS THEFTS BY FORGERIES.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 11.-Since the arrest Arnold was taken during the last year, and the shortages were covered up whenever the bank examiner appeared by ferged notes covering the losses. Among those whose names were were Collector Low, of Suspension Bridge; ex-Collector Franklin Spalding, of Niagara Falls; Frank Lillis, Atkins Brothers, John Lillis, Mrs. Carr and several others of this city. The amount of his defalcation will nearly reach \$100,000, It ncludes \$20,000 of county funds, \$1 000 of infant heir funds and several thousand dollars of city funds. These disclosures occasion great excitement here, and a leading question asked is, How could this stealing have been carried on so long without the knowledge of the other bank officials?

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION INDEED

Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 11.-The Middlebrook lution was organized here to-day in the presence of Mrs. W. H. Shippen, State Regent, This new whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She is Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, of Millstone, aged 165 years.

OBJECT TO CHICAGO SEWAGE IN THEIR WATER St. Louis, Oct. II.-The agitation brought about by City Physician Hoiman, who has repeatedly asserted that drinking-water of this city is contaminated by sewage from the Chicago Canal, ha resulted in the fitting out of a scientific expedition to investigate. Yesterday City Chemist Telchmann, accompanied by Professor Buckland, set out for the mouth of the Illinois River with paraphernalia necessary to determine if the water is contam-inated. If Dr. Holman's assertions are verified,

TRUST DISTILLERIES STARTING UP.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 11.-Orders have been given by the managers of the Whiskey Trust to tart operations in the distillery here Thursday at a capacity of 3,200 bushels a day, about half the full capacity. Other distilleries in the Trust at starting up, and the demand for the product b said to be strong. Coincident with the order to Senator Carlisle, and the latter's request for the resignation of Collector Thorp, a Republican hold-wer.

at they were to be sent back to England, or to Canada where some of them came from, and that they see no pro-pect of being sent back. On the other side it is said tha the benefit given for them was in lieu of the week's pay, and that they get about 30 each from it, whereas the week's pay would be 37, and that the contract would be opt in other respects. tournament, could not be found last night.

SAYING GOOD BY TO " MARION HARLAND." A number of her friends from New-York and Brooklyn cathered on the steamship New-York late on Tuesday evening to say good-bye to Mrs. M. V. Terhune ("Mariot Harland"), on the eye of her sailing for a protracted tour in the East. It is Mrs. Terhune's purpose to travel through Syria, spending several months in Pale-tiac.

MAJOR PETTIGREW RESIGNS.

Major William II. Petligrew, of the 47th Regiment, of Brooklyn, who was publicly relieved from duty by Colonel Eddy while the regiment was at the State Camp, Peckskill, in June last, resigned last evening at a meeting held in the armory. THE SENATE'S LAST RESORT.

REPEAL NOW DEPENDENT ON THE PHYSICAL STRENGTH OF ITS SUPPORTERS.

THE BARBAROUS METHOD AT LAST ADOPTED BY THE "DELIBERATIVE BRANCH" TO SETTLE THE NATION'S FINANCIAL POLICY-COM-PROMISE STILL LOOKED UPON AS

> LIKELY TO BE THE OUTCOME -NO SIGN OF THE END AT MIDNIGHT.

Washington, Oct. 11.-The forlorn hope of unconditional repeal, Mr. Voorhees's widely ad-"test of physical endurance," was launched at 6 o'clock this evening on the Senate, and at this writing the repeal and antirepeal forces are still engaged in determining the fate of this important and far-reaching piece of legislation by a recourse to the puerile and unenlightened methods of the tan-bark track or the dime-museum platform. A large Capitol to see the "most august deliberative body in the world" put aside for the time its boasted dignity and descend, to secure action on a bill before it, to a ridiculous and senseless trial of persistence and endurance in holding down without interruption the Senate

It must be said that the first stages of this absorbing and congenial competition offered little to interest or amuse the lookers-on who will on a minority by holding its victims in from thirst, hunger and drowsiness, and so yield to a vote. Much of the moral, not to say dramatic, effect of the inauguration of the coninuous-session plan was destroyed by the deoppose the exhaustion test, so that when Mr. Voorhees announced his programme, and Mr. Dubois and Mr. Harris for the opposition acepted it without demur, and, on the contrary, hallenged the leader of the repeal forces to carry the competition to the furthest limit of physical endurance, it was not easy to tell offhand which was the victimized and which the victimizing element in the competition.

It had been generally understood that anti-repealers would at least make one motion to adjourn at the outset as a formal protest Their change of plan, against "coercion." agreed on late this afternoon, was therefore coked on as an evidence that they preferred to leave no loophole of escape from the "test of endurance" for those on either side who would have preferred to shirk its application, the anti-repeal leaders seeing in the "trial of strength" and its more than probable failure a means of extorting more favorable terms for silver than are at present offered by the manipulators of the various "compromise" move-

MR. VOORHEES LACK OF CONFIDENCE

That Mr. Voorhees and his nominal supporters entered to-night's contest with neither confidence nor courage was made only too evident by the incidents of this afternoon. All day Mr. Carlisle sat in his office in the Treasury, receiving calls from representatives of the various shades of compromise opinion on the Democratic side, and conferring with them on the light of the capito and conferring with them. on the lines that compromise ought to take to answer to their names, seem now to indicate a continuate of the session without interruption be most acceptable to the Administration.

Mr. Ransom, a member of the Democratic steering committee," formerly a free-colnage Mr. Dubois and Mr. Teller. man, then a peal, and now wavering toward compromise, was the first to arrive at the Treasury for con-CASHIER ARNOLD, OF LOCKPORT COVERED UP sultation. He was followed by Senator Haractively engaged in patching up the differences Cashler Jacob Arnold, of the Merchants' Bank, In the party on silver so as to get a solid yesterday afternoon, for forgery, District-Attorney King has been looking into the record, He finds that the greater looking into the record, He finds that the greater looking of the money stolen by Gorman, the author and champion of the compromise policy from the beginning, now as ever determined that the Democratic ranks in the Senate shall not be split upon the rocks of unconditional repeal.

With all these Senators Mr. Carlisle talked and planned for legislation to follow the surrender of the Vocrhees bill at the end of the "test of physical endurancy," while the author sentence. "Why not restore silver to all the mopurposes of his colleagues, sat gloomily in the Senate chamber contemplating the unwelcome and hopeless contest on which he was soon to enter, carrying with him the luckless fortunes of unconditional repeal. An hour or two after, while he was assuring the au-Hence in the galleries that he had no thought of compromise from the beginning, and would (metaphorically) die fighting in the last ditch for unconditional repeal, his listeners could read in the evening papers this cheering statement from his lieutenant on the Democratic side, the "whip" of the party and secretary of the caucus, Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia.

" COMPROMISE," STILL SAYS MR. FAULKNER. "I do not see anything in the situation to lead me to expect anything but defeat. The session will probably drag along until after midnight, possibly until late in the day tomorrow, but finally we shall have to adjourn. After we have been defeated in our effort to secure a vote, our hands will be freed, and we can then begin the consideration of the terms of a compromise. This has not been possible heretofore, because of the difficulty of getting the conflicting opinions together. With the fact established, however, that a vote on unconditional repeal cannot be had, this difficulty will be eliminated and a compromise can be effected. It is absolutely certain that the bill will be passed in one form or another, if nothing else is accomplished at this session. There will certainly be no adjournment until this has been

It was this general acceptance on all sides of the belief that the impending contest was to accomplish only the ruin of these hopes in whose behalf it was undertaken that gave the chief touch of interest to the rather spiritless proceedings with which the "test of endurance" was begun. On the anti-repeal side it gave an air of triumph and self-satisfaction to the speech of Mr. Dubois, wholly at variance with the surface aspect of the situation, while, on the contrary, it tinged with genuine pathos the melancholy apologies offered by Mr. Voorhees for the failures and backslidings of his tortuous leadership. A captain without a following, a party manager without authority, a parliamentary leader without power to impose his wishes either on the majority or the opposition, the Indiana Senator stood before the Senate a touching figure of despair and helplessness, his own confessions and excuses serving only to emphasize the falseness and hopelessness of his nominal position.

OPENING OF THE STRUGGLE. Never was a decisive parliamentary cam-

paign on the part of a supposedly controlling majority started under more melancholy and discouraging auspices. Mr. Cockrell had talked out the greater part of the afternoon, essisted by Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey, and Mr.

Irby, of South Carolina, the former signaliz- ALL HANDS DISAPPOINTED. ing himself by a clever and pointed speech fo repeal, and the latter by a violent assault or the President and his allies in the repeal movement. The Missouri Senator finished about ! o'clock, having spoken from three to six hours on three successive days. He was followed by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, who resumed the speech left unfinished by him last Saturday. As the hands of the clock neared 6 the gal-leries of the Senate became more and more crowded until all the stairways as well as the benches were filled, and each section but the Diplomatic one looked a solid mass of shoulders

noulders. About 6 o'clock Mr. Dubois walked over to About 6 o'clock Mr. Dubols walked over to the Democratic side, and had a short colloquy with Mr. Voorhees. From fifty to sixty Senators had come in by this time, and were in their seats waiting to participate in the opening of hostilities. Making his way back to the Republican side, Mr. Dubols obtained recognition, by Mr. Allen's courtesy, and asked Mr. Voorhees if he would, as usual, move to adjourn for the evening. This gave Mr. Voorhees his cue, and he declared that, on the contrary, he would ask the Senate to sit in continuous session until the pending bill was disposed of. Mr. Dubols, according to the cut and dried programme, then made the promised declaration of war on the part of the antirepeal forces. He pointed out that the antirepealers had so far engaged in no obstructive tactics whatever. In the pending debate twenty-one speeches had been made on the repeal side to only thirty-two on the anti-repeal, while the anti-repeal men had always contributed willingly to make a quorum. From peal, while the anti-repeal men had always contributed willingly to make a quorum. From the beginning of the contest the repeal side had never had a quorum of its own numbers present to do business. He, therefore, dedesired to do business. He, therefore, desinced the coercive plan as uncalled for and pressive, and added that he and his friends and do all in their power to nullify its ectiveness.

would do all in their power to numy its effectiveness.

Mr. Voorhees replied in a long speech, in which he plaintively defended his management of the repeal cause, and replied with feeling to some of the criticisms made upon him by both friends and enemies. He then discussed the Senate rules, and predicted a change in them which would hereafter allow the majority to restrict debate and secure action. Mr. Harris next announced that he and those opponents of repeal whom he represented would stick to next announced that he and those opponents of repeal whom he represented would stick to the exhaustion test as long as Mr. Voorhees wished, and would not cry quits either till he did. Mr. Butler made a heated reply to some insinuations of Mr. Voorhees that the minority were exceeding their rights in opposing the pending bill and were guilty of blocking the wheels of government. He threatened to pending bill and were guilty of blocking the wheels of government. He threatened to move to take up the Federal Election Laws Repeal bill, and asked why Mr. Voorhees did not go ahead with that if he couldn't go ahead with the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Dolph read some extracts from the proceedings of the all-night session of January, 1891, to show what difficulty might be encountered in obliging Senators to appear to make a quorum, and finally Mr. Allen, becoming weary of waiting, resumed his speech, and the "endurance test" was fairly and smoothly launched on its first stage of experiment. n its first stage of experiment. MR. ALLEN HOLDS THE FLOOR TILL MIDNIGHT

From 7:30 o'clock till midnight Mr. Allen held floor, talking against time without inconvenience or effort. The anti-repeal managers did not attempt to disturb the sluggish flow of debate by demanding roll calls, and the floor was deserted much of the time by all but a dozen to twenty Senators. At about 9 o'clock a demand for a quorum found sixty-two Senators present and answering to their names, the antirepealers generally responding as well as the repealers. At midnight, on another call, fifty-five names were secured, all the Southern anti-repeal men present answering, as well as Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Cameron, on the Republican

During the evening, though Mr. Allen's elo-quence offered little to attract an audience, he galleries continued well filled and ex-sectant, but by midnight all but the belated crivals had disappeared. Mr. Carlisle came

SENATORS EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS. MESSES COCKRELL AND PALMER ENGAGE IN A

> LIVELY TILT-MR. SMITH SPEAKS FOR REPEAL.

Silver Purchase Repeal bill would begin to-day. Several bills were introduced and referred to committees a rather unusual circumstance during

At 11:15 the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken is speech against the bill which he began on Mon-

day and continued yesterday. "Why not restore bimetallism?" was his first of the bill himself, conscious of the plans and tary functions given by our laws? Why not make gold and silver equal in every respect, by proper legislation, now, by amendments to the pending bill? The charge that we who oppose the bill are be obstructionists here they can only be those Senators who insist on ignoring the most essential and necessary legislation recommended to our considtion. I am justified in saying, in behalf of the Senators opposing the pending bill, that we stand ready to-day, and will so stand throughout the amendments. We want legislation now-not mere islative promises. But the President and the Sena-tors who support this bill are dumb and silent as oysters in regard to the financial system which they want."

THE WEANGLING BEGINS. "There is no silence about them," said Mr. Palmer (Dem., III.). "Pass the bill,"
"That, then." Mr. Cockrell retorted with bitterness, "is the financial policy of the Democratic party of the United States. Simply the passage of

a bill repealing the Sherman law." "This is one step in that direction."

"Then it is no financial policy." "It is no financial policy, I admit," said Mr.

Palmer, "but it is a step toward it." A step, a miserable step, on a broken leg," Mr. Cockrell replied. "No; we want a system, a policy "Will the Senator from Missouri present his plan? This bill is to remove an obstacle out of the way. What is the Senator's plan? When Senators complain of silence they ought to present some plan of their own. They should put it in a comprehensible shape-something more than mere declamation

about free silver." "That is no answer at all," said Mr. Cockrell, ress in extraordinary session because of our finanthey simply propose to repeal the power given in the Sherman law to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, and they stop there."

After a further colloquy, in which Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) took part, Mr. Cockrell, at 2:10, said he would yield the floor temporarily to Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey. One of his latest sarcastic expressions was: "As a 'calamity howler' a New-York banker would make a Kansas Populist hang his head in shame." (Laughter.) SENATOR SMITH MAKES A WITTY SPEECH.

Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) made a witty and sareastic speech in favor of the repeal bill. He was ap-plauded on the floor and galleries as he closed. His speech was followed by one from Mr. Irby Dem., S. C.) against the bill. He was opposed to

He believed in Democratic principles as he did in the At the close of Mr. Irby's speech Mr. Cockrell resumed the floor. He said that an attempt to force upon the country the redemption of silver dollars in gold was not Democracy.

it, he said, as a man, a Senator and a Democrat

not been answered, but if it were disclosed that the Administration was redeeming silver dollars in Continued on Fifth Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RACE DECLARED OFF.

VIGILANT WAS FAR AREAD WHEN THE END CAME

VALKYRIE BEATEN IN HER OWN WEATHER.

A POSTPONEMENT WAS SUGGESTED BUT CONSENT WAS REFUSED-NOTHING STRONGER THAN LIGHT AIRS ALL DAY-THE BLACK CUT-TER HAD THE BETTER OF THE START, BUT THE BRONZE-BOT-

> TOMED SLOOP OUTSAILED HER TO THE OUTER MARK-TO TRY AGAIN TO-MORROW

All those who went out beyond Sandy Hook yesterday to see a race between the champion yachts of England and America for the pos session of the America's Cup were disappointed. At no time in the course of the day was there a prospect that the race could be made within the time limit of six hours, and the yachts moved over a scarcely ruffled sea in light airs which blew them slowly over the shining, rounded shield of the ocean in a hopeless race against time. Day faded away beyond the Highlands of the Navesink, and lights flared out from all the fading headlands, the fleet of excursion steamers and tugs went home and left the dispirited competitors alone on the night-covered waters. Though the race was no race and cannot count in the contests for the great international trophy, yet it proved one thing, and that was that in exceedingly light airs and under conditions which it was said would show the Valkyrie at her best she was sloop seems to have all weather and winds for her own. What she did yesterday was in no way surprising to those who saw her last summer, in the run from New-London to Newport, move with scarcely a breath of air majestically through the fleet. But to every one it was a chance of contrasting her powers of sailing in light airs over smooth seas with those of the Valkyrie. If there was any linkering doubt in the minds of yachtsmen as to the relative of yesterday should have been sufficient to blow them away. Some water sprite seemed to be beneath the keel of the Vigilant and to move her along at a rate for which the gentle wind was not accountable. The Valkyrie, quick whenever she came about, moved forward over the shining expanse of the water with a truly remarkable speed; but what was her speed compared to that of the Vigilant? The White sloop from Bristol slowly and surely went ahead of her, and drew out beyond her till twilight saw her far in the lead, and night closed down upon an unfinished race.

A PAIR TEST IN LIGHT BREEZES

The wind, what there was of it, was not flukey. It hauled a trifle to the westward, but not much, and there was nothing to prevent a fair test of the boat in light breezes,

When the boats went down to the Hook yesterday morning and passed out to the lightship, a heavy mist hung over the waters, and the wind blew lightly from the northwest. The mist was only that of the morning, however, and when the flagship May and the fleet of excursion steamers came out it had rolled away, and all the broad sea lay sparkling in tranquillity.

Then began a long and weary wait. wind was blowing at the rate of three and a half miles an hour, but increasing a little. The two yachts hovered about above the starting line, the Vigilant in tow and the Valkyrie moving under canvas. Time passed slowly, and the hour set for starting the race, 11:25 o'clock, came and went, and yet there was no sign of wind such as would warrant a hope that the race could be made within the six-hour limit. Noon came and still no wind, Then another hour dragged slowly along, bringing in its course no better prospect. The fleet of excursion steamers lay motionless, as did the big steam yachts, and waited. All the time the Valkyrie and Vigilant were moving

slowly about. LORD DUNRAVEN WANTED TO TRY FOR A RACE. Shortly after 1 o'clock, there being no pros-

pect of a wind, the May hoisted a signal to the yachts, which meant, "Do you consent to a postponement of the race for to-day?" The Vigilant at once hoisted an answering signal, which meant, "Yes," The Valkyrie did not respond, and, after wait-

ing a short time, the May ran down to her to find out what her answer was. Lord Dunraven said that he desired that an attempt be made to sail the race. After this there was, of course, nothing to do but to

make an attempt to sail it. The May returned to her position, and all the Regatta Committee whistled for a breeze. At 1:30 the wind increased to nearly nine miles an hour, and at 1:35 the preparatory gun was fired, and the boats began to manoeuvre

A signal flag had been hoisted on the May, signifying that the course would be fifteen miles south by west and return. yachts were close together, sailing around cach other, and watching each other warily.

VALKYRIE FIRST OVER THE LINE.

At 1:45 the signal to start was given. The Valkyric had the best of the Vigilant in the jockeying before the start, because of her quickness in stays, and went over the line

The wind had dropped now to about six and a half miles an hour, but the British champion showed that she was indeed a fast boat in light winds, and sailing close to the wind increased her lead on the Vigilant, besides improving her windward position.

A CONTEST IN TACKING.

Both yachts had up fore-staysails, jibs and jib-topsails, and their biggest club-topsails, The Vigilant, for some reason, had up a baby fib-topsail, while the Valkyrie had up an intermediate jib-topsail.

They crossed on the port tack, but hardly had they got over when almost simultaneously they

came about on the starboard tack. The Vigilant seemed extremely sluggish in

stays compared with the Valkyrie. After standing a short time on the starboard tack, they came on the port tack and stood in for the shore. The Valkyrie pointed much higher than the Vigilant, the latter boat not appearing to care to point high or try to. She kept a good full, and began to rapidly outfoot the Valkyrie, though getting further and further to leeward all the time. The wind hauled a triffe to the westward, and the Valkyrie gave up her

lose sailing and gave her sails a better full. So they stood in toward the land. The Valkyrie apparently did not like the way things were going, and luffed up as if she were going to tack, but the Vigilant showing no sign that she was going to follow her, she filled away resolution calling for information on that point had again. After a little time she made another feint of being about to tack, but the Vigilant gave no sign, and the two still stood on the port tack. Finally the Valkyrie did come on